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| SUBJECT<br><br>Personalities in Austria & Rumania  |                     |                                | DATE<br><br>25 May 1953  |  |
| PERTINENT INFORMATION<br>page 2<br><br><p>"...d. <u>Jon MARGARIT</u>, born 17 March 1914 at Breaza, (Epirus) Greece. Parents were Adam MARGARIT, a sawmill proprietor, and Joanna MARGARIT. He attended school at Janina, Greece, and graduated from the Lyceum at Grebena, Greece. From 1929 through 1934 he studied at the pedagogical academy at Cluj, Rumania. From 1934 to 1937 he was a teacher at Breaza, 1937 to 1938 taught at Vojdina, and was school inspector at Salonica from 1938 to 1944. During the years, 1936 to 1942, he acted as political informer for the Rumanian Foreign Office and General Staff, working directly under Prince Emile GHICA. His special task was to keep the Rumanian government informed on all steps taken by Greece to suppress the Macedo-Rumanian population. He was given this work on the special recommendation of the Macedo-Rumanian Committee in Bucharest.</p> <p>"When, after the German occupation of Greece, it became apparent that all influence apparently rested with the Germans, the Macedo-Rumanian Committee ordered MARGARIT to work closely with the German occupation forces in Greece. At that time it became apparent that the puppet Greek government in Athens (which was in contact with the Greek exile government in Cairo) was trying to use German influence to eliminate the Macedo-Rumanian people in northern Greece by declaring them Communist. At the same time this government was in contact with the Communist EAM. MARGARIT succeeded in establishing contact with the German Abwehr in late 1942 and in 1943 formed a block (apparently with the Germans) against Communist partisans. He stayed in Greece in this capacity at the direction of the Macedo-Rumanian Committee (but without its becoming known) until 1945. Since 1945 he has lived in Graz, Austria. He undertook two long missions to Rumania in 1947 and 1948. PAPANACE appointed him intelligence coordinator for the Macedo-Rumanians in the fall of 1948.</p> <p>"MARGARIT has come in close contact with various Macedo-Rumanian groups in the Balkans through his work. His experience has been that Marshal ANTONESCU, the Germans, and the British were opposed to Macedo-Rumanians. Basis for this conviction is the PETRIZI meeting in February 1943 where Bishop KOZANI represented British interests (others who attended were three Soviet officers, TITO, and PARZALIDIS of the Greek Communist Party) and the meeting between VERMION, British officers, Greek Captain MELIAS, an Communist Commissar, BATAKOLA, in the fall of 1944."</p> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;">             PERMISSION TO INCLUDE IN<br/>             [ ] GRANTED BY:<br/> <u>IV/56/2/240</u><br/>             DIV: <u>33</u> DATE <u>26 May 53</u> </div> |                     |                                |  |  |
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